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MARRIAGE OF MISS GARY

The Members of the Cabinet to Attend It.

Mrs. Lister and Daughters Have Gone to New York and Will Soon Sail for Europe.

The all important social event for today is the Gary-Pegram marriage, which will take place today in the Brown Memorial Church, in Baltimore, at high noon.

Postmaster General Gary has provided a special car for his guests from Washington, who will include the Secretary of State and Mrs. Sherman, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Alger, Miss Alger, the Secretary of the Navy and Miss Long, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Agriculture and a few very intimate friends of the family of the Postmaster General.

It is possible that the President's trip on the Dolphin may be postponed until 4 o'clock this afternoon, in which case the President and Mrs. McKinley, Private Secretary and Mrs. Addison Porter and Mrs. Saxton will also be passengers in the guests' special car.

The marriage is expected to be one of the most brilliant events which has ever occurred in Baltimore. As the seating capacity of the church is small, none of the people in official life here were asked aside from the President and Cabinet.

Admission to the church will be by card only. The wedding is to be a full dress affair, and will be followed by a breakfast at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gary. There will be no maid of honor. The bridegroom is to be Miss Lillian Gary, Miss Madeline Gary, Miss Jessie Gary, Miss Florence Bassler, Miss Clara Brown, Miss Bassler, Miss Rena Trust, and Miss Maud Thompson.

The ushers are Mr. George P. Tiffany, Mr. Dalton of Henderson, Ky., Dr. William Bullitt, Dr. Ridgeway Tinslie, Mr. Frank Frick, and Mr. Samuel Lippincott. The best man is Mr. Roger Brooke Hopkins. After the ceremony and reception which is to follow, Mr. and Mrs. Pegram will leave for an extended Northern trip. Upon their return to Baltimore they will at once go to housekeeping at their handsome residence, No. 1320 Baltimore street.

Mrs. Lister, accompanied by the Misses Lister, left yesterday for New York. They expect to sail in a few days for Liverpool and will spend the summer with Mrs. Lister's eldest daughter, Mrs. George Nathaniel Curzon. Mrs. Lister and her daughters will be in London for the queen's jubilee, and the young ladies will be presented at court.

Gen. and Mrs. Draper will leave tomorrow for Hopkinton, Mass., and will sail for Europe in about six days. They will be accompanied by Mrs. Draper's daughter, Miss Virginia Draper, who will be greatly regretted by their hosts of friends, who, while heartily congratulating them upon the general's appointment, are saddened at their going.

Those who will accompany the President and Mrs. McKinley upon their cruise on the Dolphin are Mr. and Mrs. J. Addison Porter, Mrs. Saxton, and Dr. and Mrs. Baker.

Miss Mary Coleman will return to her home today, and will be accompanied by her sister, Miss Virginia Coleman, daughter of Gen. Wager Swayne, whose guest she has been during her visit to New York. Miss Coleman will be the guest of Miss Coleman, at No. 1719 B street northwest.

Mrs. Ralph Walsh and Miss Jeanne Walsh will leave today for the University of Virginia, where they will spend a month.

Mrs. Pitt will entertain at a luncheon today.

Mrs. McKee is now the guest of Mrs. Elkins on K street, where she will spend the rest of her time during her visit to this city.

The Short Story Club will hold its regular meeting this evening in the clubrooms, at the Lenox building, at 745 Fifth street. The story for the evening will be read by Mrs. L. A. Crandall. Mrs. Metcalf will read an essay on Benjamin Franklin.

The Southern Relief Society will hold a social meeting on Monday evening, April 19. A very interesting program has been prepared for this entertainment, and the ladies of the society and their guests, who are to be the Confederate Veterans and the Sons of Confederate Veterans, otherwise known as Jonnie Juniors.

Ships at Hampton Roads. The flag ship New York sailed from Brooklyn today for Hampton Roads. It is expected that President McKinley, while on his cruise, will visit the New York and probably the other vessels that will be at Hampton Roads.

A PECULIAR FACT. Thousands of People Have Dyspepsia in Its Worst Form and Do Not Know It.

A weak stomach is the cause of about nine-tenths of all disease, yet in most cases the wrong thing is treated and the true cause overlooked. This is because a weak digestion produces systems resembling nearly every disease because it affects the entire system, and the organs in the body, poor digestion causes heart trouble, kidney trouble, liver weakness and especially nervous breakdown and indigestion. The nerves cannot stand the wear and tear unless generously fed by well digested, wholesome food.

Keep the digestion good and no one need fear the approach of disease. Mrs. H. M. Lee of Rochester, N. Y., writes: "For the sake of suffering humanity I want to say that from childhood I had a very weak stomach, threw up my food very often after eating, and after a few years nervous dyspepsia resulted, and for more than twenty years I have suffered incessantly."

I tried many physicians and advertised remedies with only temporary relief for nervous dyspepsia, and not until I commenced taking Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets last September, six months ago, have I been free from the suffering caused by the condition of my nerves and stomach. In short, chronic nervous dyspepsia.

I have recommended Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets to many of my friends and now I want, in a public way, to say they are the safest, pleasantest, and I believe, surest cure for stomach and nerve troubles. I write my honest opinion, and I will gladly answer any letter of inquiry at any time, and feel that I am, in my small way, helping on a good cause.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is not a patent medicine, but they contain only the fruit salts, digestive acids and peptones necessary to help the weak stomach to promptly and thoroughly digest its food. All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at 50 cents for full sized package, and anyone suffering from nervous dyspepsia, sour stomach, headache, acidity, gas, belching, etc., will find them not only a quick relief but a radical cure.

Send to Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., for little book describing cause and cure of stomach troubles, giving symptoms and treatment of the various forms of indigestion.

EAST WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION

Various Matters of Importance Discussed Last Night.

The East Washington Citizens Association met last evening in the hall of the Hotel There was a good attendance, with President Babson in the chair and Judge O. B. Hallan as secretary.

Engineer Commissioner Mack was present by invitation and gave a short, but interesting, talk on the reclamation of the Anacostia Flats. Captain Black did not arrive until late, but was given a hearty reception as soon as his presence was made known by ex-Assistant District Attorney Tracy L. Jeffords.

Dr. Patton, chairman of the committee on schools, made an interesting report in relation to the opening of the Congressional Library during the evening. The East Washington Association is the father of the project to have the library opened evenings, and has been followed in its efforts by the other citizens' associations and the labor organizations of the district.

Gen. Tracy, ex-commissioner on health, police and charity, stated that there was nothing to report on the sanitary question further than that the committee would give its influence to the committee at work on the reclamation of the Anacostia flats.

So far as the providing for and taking care of the post of the district was concerned, his committee had formulated a plan some time ago and would use its utmost endeavor to have it approved by the joint Congressional committee, which will meet today. The details of the plan proposed were published in The Times when it was submitted.

Mr. Jeffords heartily endorsed the scheme and urged that the committee press the matter as far as possible.

A communication relative to the planting of shade trees in places of those destroyed by the storm, was referred to the committee on parks and public spaces.

At the suggestion of President Babson a vote of thanks was tendered Commissioner Mack for his courtesy in attending.

After adjournment the members of the association were presented individually to Captain Black.

THE SENATE PROCEEDINGS

The Sundry Civil and Indian Appropriation Bills Reported.

Mr. Morgan Makes Another Strong Speech in Favor of Recognizing Cuban Belligerency.

Two of the appropriation bills which failed last session—the sundry civil and the Indian—were reported yesterday and placed on the calendar, soon to be acted on.

At 12:30 p. m. Mr. Morgan called up his resolution recognizing the existence of a state of public war in Cuba, and began an extended speech thereon.

Mr. Morgan's remarks were temperate in tone. He commented on the fact that this was the third time within a century that citizens of the United States had suffered by the existence of a state of war in Cuba, and he expressed his opinion that in the present war at least the Government of the United States, in its efforts to enforce its own laws, had inflicted injustice on its own citizens. The sole object of his resolution was to put the Government of the United States in its proper legal attitude to the government of Spain, so as to enable us to take care of our own citizens.

He confessed after the experience of the last four years he was utterly hopeless that any Administration of the United States would reach the point of sending ships of war to Cuba to demand redress for our citizens. He cited the case of Dr. Ruiz, stating he had information that Consul General Lee reported that he had been murdered by the Spanish authorities. "If this were true," said Mr. Morgan, "instead of hunting up a lawyer to go to Cuba and hunt up evidence such as might be laid before a grand jury, I would have sent a warship to demand indemnity and the punishment of the officials guilty of the murder."

Mr. Hale, interrupting, asked if the Senator from Alabama advocated sending the ship of war first and the lawyer afterward. Mr. Morgan replied that he would send both the ship of war and the lawyer, but he thought he would have very little use for the lawyer.

Speaking generally of the course of the war in Cuba, Mr. Morgan condemned in strong terms the action of the Spanish forces in destroying property, not for military purposes, but for resentment, and in executing prisoners of war. He spoke of the fact that Spain had recognized the Southern Confederacy and accorded it belligerent rights, even before the battle of Manassas was fought or the Southern States had made any display of their strength. He, therefore, argued that the United States would be perfectly justified in recognizing a state of public war in Cuba and proclaiming neutrality between the contestants, as was proposed by his resolution.

Mr. Hale asked on what information Mr. Morgan based his statement that the prisoners of Cuba were filled with American citizens. He (Mr. Hale) did not believe that to be the fact.

Mr. Morgan asked the Senator from Maine on what information he based his denial.

"No, I am not old," retorted Mr. Morgan quickly.

Mr. Hale, continuing, amidst laughter, said: "The Senator is an old and experienced lawyer, though young in physical vigor," and Mr. Morgan smilingly accepted the amendment. The matter then went on to say that the records of the State Department directly contradicted the statement of the Senator from Alabama, but he (Mr. Hale) did not wish to imply that that gentleman would knowingly make an erroneous statement.

The remainder of the day's session was given to the debate on the bankruptcy bill. Mr. Stewart occupied the floor for three hours and a half in opposition to the principle of involuntary bankruptcy, and drifted into the question of bimetalism, on which Mr. Chandler indulged in an entertaining diatribe.

At 5:30 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

OFFICE ALTERATIONS.

Secretary Long Repairs His Suite in the Navy Department.

Secretary Long is about to have some extensive alterations made to the suite of rooms occupied by himself and other executive officers in the Navy Department. He will have the partition erected by Gen. Tracy to create a room for the Assistant Secretary torn down, making the two rooms one, which will be used as a reception room. The Secretary will move his office in the rooms now occupied by the chief of the Navigation Bureau and the clerks of the bureau will be placed in the room formerly used for that purpose.

The Assistant Secretary will be given the room occupied by the Judge Advocate General, and the clerks will be moved along to the adjoining office. The change will make a decided improvement in the appearance of the suite of offices, doing away with the cramped condition which now exists. The work of tearing down the partition will last several days.

A SKETCH OF ROOSEVELT

He Has Been Made Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

CAREER OF AGGRESSIVENESS

He Has Very Decided Ideas of How the Affairs of the Navy Should Be Conducted and Will Use His Influence to Secure Many Important Changes.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt is thirty-nine years old. He comes of one of the old New York families. He is a Harvard man of the class of '80. He graduated from Harvard nine years after his intimate friend, Senator Lodge. Mr. Roosevelt is very proud of his family—a believer in family and in traditions. He is a thorough American, though, even thoroughly democratic with all this family pride.

He is rather short of stature, but broad and muscular, with the training of a college athlete and of years of hard outdoor life. He is intensely nervous, and his nervousness gets down when he can be walking up and down a room, very much after the manner of a caged animal. He is very short-sighted and wears powerful glasses, that the New York papers have caricatured in their sketches of him in the police board. Some of the abruptness of his language, and that people have disliked in his manner, are undoubtedly attributable to his nervousness. He wears good clothes that fit him well and is always careful of his personal appearance.

Mr. Roosevelt has had a very busy time during the last year since he has been out of college. He went into New York in the year after he left Harvard, being elected to the New York assembly as a Republican. He took an active interest in reform measures as the leader of the minority in the assembly. He began his civil service studies and civil service reform work, and in 1883 was largely instrumental in carrying out the State civil service reform law. He was the man, also, who secured the passage of the bill that deprived alienism of the power to confirm appointments to office, and settled on the mayor the responsibility of administering municipal affairs. In 1886 Mr. Roosevelt was an unsuccessful candidate for Mayor of New York.

President Harrison appointed Mr. Roosevelt and Judge Thompson on the Civil Service Commission in May, 1889, and he was on the commission six years, until May, 1895.

He showed his aggressiveness here by pushing the work of the commission, and by obtaining recognition of it, either in friendliness or enmity, from nearly every politician in the country. He made several trips to Europe, and wrote several reports that are considered the classics of the civil service reform movement.

Mr. Roosevelt resigned from the Civil Service Commission to take his place on the police commission of New York city, which was a prominent duty at the New York navy yard, and from 1878 to 1882 he commanded the training ship Portsmouth. He was promoted to be commander March, 1880, and was lieutenant inspector from 1882 to 1885, and a member of the advisory board from 1885 to 1886. It was very largely the efforts of this board that the new navy was built. He commanded the school ship St. Mary's from 1887 to October, 1891, and was then ordered to the New York navy yard, where he remained until March, 1892, when he was given the command of the Keokuk.

In September, 1893, he was appointed a member of the board of inspectors of the New York navy yard. He was promoted to captain July 21, 1894, and September 17, 1895, was placed in command of the Maine, which command he has had ever since.

Other nominations sent in were: W. G. Cassard, of Maryland, to be chaplain in the Navy; J. Tyler, of Tennessee, to be collector of internal revenue for the second district of Tennessee; Park Anson, of Virginia, to be collector of internal revenue for the sixth district of Virginia; William B. Bidgley, postmaster at Springfield, Ill.

Nominations Confirmed. The Senate yesterday confirmed the following nominations:

Benjamin Butterworth, of Ohio, to be Commissioner of Patents.

Fay Allen, to be receiver of public moneys.

Oscar Palmer, to be register of the land office, at Grayling, Mich.

INEBRIATE ASYLUM WANTED

A Bill Providing for One to Be Introduced.

The Measure Was Drawn Up by Judge Kimball—Some of Its Provisions.

Another effort will be made to have Congress provide an inebriate asylum for the District of Columbia. A bill with that purpose in view has been drawn, and is now in possession of the Senate. It is the chairman of the Senate District Committee. A similar bill which was offered in the House and passed that body last year, met with an adverse report from the Senate Committee, and thus failed to become a law.

As yet the new bill which was last introduced by Judge Kimball has not been introduced by the committee, but is ready to be introduced by Senator McMillan.

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The superintendent is to have direct charge of the hospital, employ and discharge all employees, and determine their wages and duties. All persons convicted in the police court of being habitual drunkards shall be sent to the asylum and kept there until cured or ordered discharged by the board of directors. Persons desiring treatment shall be entitled to receive the same. Indigent patients will be admitted free, but those able to pay will be expected to do so.

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Secretary Long in any aggressive work that he may attempt to do.

ROOSEVELT'S SUCCESSOR.

Speculation on Who Will Take His Place in New York.

New York, April 6.—The interest of the politicians in this city centers on Mr. Roosevelt's successor in the police board. The men to whom the mayor has confided his intention to appoint Fire Commissioner James B. Sheffield in case of a vacancy were sure that Mr. Sheffield would be the new police commissioner, until they learned that he had told the mayor that he would prefer to remain in the fire board.

Mayor Strong said today: "Mr. Sheffield prefers to remain where he is, and I will not appoint him to succeed Mr. Roosevelt. It is pretty early to talk about appointing a fire commissioner yet. No vacancy exists in the police board."

Some folks think the mayor will appoint an organization Republican. They expect him to shift a commissioner from some other department to the fire board, and they said today that the most likely shift would be that of Thomas L. Hamilton from the subway commission.

President Lauterbach, of the Republican county committee, who returned from Washington today, said that he had no idea who would be likely to succeed Commissioner Roosevelt, and had heard only one candidate named. This man, he said, is an organization Republican, but did not want the place.

CHIEF OF NAVIGATION BUREAU.

Capt. Crowninshield's Nomination Sent to the Senate.

The name of Capt. Arent S. Crowninshield, commander of the second-class battleship Maine, was sent to the Senate yesterday for confirmation as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. There is but little doubt that his confirmation will receive no opposition.

Capt. Crowninshield was born in New York, and September 21, 1850, he was appointed to the Naval Academy, where he remained three years. He was promoted to ensign May 28, 1863. After doing various naval duty, he was attached to the steam sloop Thetis, and then to the Atlantic blockade squadron, in 1864-5, and was at both attacks on Fort Fisher. He was transferred to the steam sloop Hartford, East Indian squadron, and remained with her from 1865 to 1868.

November 19, 1866, he was promoted to lieutenant, and March 16, 1868, was promoted to be lieutenant commander. From 1868 to 1869 he was with the Richmond (second rate), attached to the Atlantic squadron, and was with the European fleet from 1870 to 1871.

He commanded the Lackawanna (second rate) at the Asia station from 1872 to 1874, and received a leave of absence in 1874, 1875. From 1875 to 1878 he was ordered to perform duty at the Navy Yard in this city, and from 1878 to 1882 he commanded the training ship Portsmouth. He was promoted to be commander March, 1880, and was lieutenant inspector from 1882 to 1885, and a member of the advisory board from 1885 to 1886. It was very largely the efforts of this board that the new navy was built. He commanded the school ship St. Mary's from 1887 to October, 1891, and was then ordered to the New York navy yard, where he remained until March, 1892, when he was given the command of the Keokuk.

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Stern's Peremptory Sale!

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at less than cost price. Unrivaled values in Table Linens and Bedwear. Buying today for future use is true economy.

STERN'S, 904 7th St. N. W.

TO DEPORT IMMORAL WOMEN.

An Important Order Issued by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Secretary Gage yesterday directed Col. Stamp, the commissioner general of immigration, to cause the arrest and deportation of all alien women who upon their arrival in the United States went to houses of ill-fame.

The first arrests will be in Chicago and they will be made test cases. Heretofore the bureau of immigration has secured the conviction of persons importing prostitutes. Recently cases were reported of alien women entering the United States for immoral purposes. The facts were reported to Secretary Gage, and he asked the Solicitor of the Treasury for an opinion as to whether those that came of their own volition could be deported. The solicitor held that those who came under contract could be arrested and deported on the Secretary's warrant, confirming the practice of the previous Administration. He also thought that alien women voluntarily coming without solicitation to ply their trade could also be deported, but he advised a test case to be made.

The solicitor found a statute which he thinks gives the Government full authority to make arrests and cause deportations.

PRESBYTERY IN SESSION

Reports on Missions, Synodical Sustention and Temperance.

The spring meeting of the Washington Presbytery, which convened at Western Presbyterian Church, Monday, closed last night. The first session was devoted to the consideration of the affairs of the Presbyterian Christian Endeavorers' Missionary Union, and was presided over by Rev. Dr. W. C. Alexander, president of the union.

The devotional part of the exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. George N. Luccock, who in his introductory prayer, asked the blessing of God on the efforts which were being put forth by the Missionary Union looking toward the regeneration of souls. A sacred song was sung by the choir, and the prayer of the Presbytery, composed of Miss Mary Adelaide Levers, Miss Emma Brandenberg, Mr. Charles Lulliner, and Mr. Robert G. Sutton.

Miss Sammons, secretary and treasurer, presented the treasurer's report, which showed the total amount contributed to the union for the year ending March 31, 1896, was \$1,225.82. Rev. Dr. James A. Worlton, of Philadelphia, secretary of the Presbytery, made a report on the progress of the Sabbath school progress the burden of an interesting address. He illustrated his remarks with a map, showing the distribution of Presbyterians in the United States.

Rev. Dr. A. A. Fiske, of Grant Memorial Church, spoke and congratulated the Presbytery on the strides which it was making in material, as well as spiritual, advancement. He said that the report of the Presbytery, made yesterday afternoon, showed that \$1,915 have been distributed to various churches that have asked for it.

The report of the temperance committee was adopted, but not until after earnest and prolonged discussion. The report stated that the temperance work in the church was progressing; that people seemed to be warming up to the necessity of co-operation and hard work.

The report then made a reference to the good work of the Anti-Saloon League, and asked the churches to help this work. "We earnestly recommend," said the committee, "all our churches to seek to organize a resistant to the rum power by laboring as far as they can with such organizations as exist in their vicinity for the suppression of intemperance."

The reports considered and adopted yesterday morning were those on home missions, foreign missions, Women's Presbyterian Society of Foreign Missions, Synodical Sustention, and the temperance committee.

The home missions report is that congregations have contributed \$4,550.03; the school report, \$1,231.13; the young people's societies, \$920.90; the young women's societies, \$550.04—a total of \$12,251.13.

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APPLICANTS AT THE TREASURY

Numerous Callers Received Before the Cabinet Meeting.

It being Cabinet day Secretary Gage was not little harassed yesterday by office seekers. He received those who called half an hour earlier than usual, but received none after 11 o'clock. The following is a list of applications for appointment that has been filed in the Treasury Department:

J. W. Egan, Valparaiso, Ind., to be deputy auditor of the Navy at Washington, D. C.; E. McCormay, Franklin, La., to be superintendent of the mint at New Orleans; J. E. McNeill, Denver, Col., to be assayer in mint at Denver, Col.; J. O'Brien, Charleston, W. Va., to be supervising inspector of steam vessels at Cincinnati; Jacob Horn, Tacoma, Washington State, to be collector of customs at Sitka, Alaska; J. F. Runyan, Paducah, Ky., to be surveyor of customs at Paduca